

"... to win the respect of intelligent people and the affection of children; to earn the appreciation of honest critics and endure the betrayal of false friends; to appreciate beauty; to find the best in others; to leave the world a little better place than we found it, whether by a healthy child, a garden patch, or a redeemed social condition; to know even one life breathed easier because you have lived. ... This is to have succeeded."

By this measure, Kirk O'Donnell led a successful life. He was a remarkable man, and I will truly miss his friendship.

Kirk O'Donnell is survived by his wife Kathryn and his two children, Holly and Brendan. I offer my heartfelt sympathies to them all.●

#### TRIBUTE TO DERECK ORR

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to commend and thank Derek Orr, who worked with me and my appropriations staff this last year on putting together the fiscal year 1999 Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill. Derek came to me last year as a Presidential Management Intern on detail from the President's COPS office, and proved to be a tremendous asset during this difficult appropriations process.

If ever there was a year to learn about Congress and the Appropriations process, it would be this year. The Commerce, Justice, State subcommittee had a long three days of debate on the floor of the Senate in July, a month-long conference with the House of Representatives, and extension of deadline after deadline in completing action on our bill and the Omnibus Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1999. Throughout this entire process, Derek maintained poise, integrity, responsibility, and unfaltering support for me and my appropriations staff in getting the job done. He came in weekends, worked late at night, and basically worked above and beyond the call of duty. In particular, Derek tackled the controversy-ridden issues surrounding the Census Bureau and worked with that agency and the House and Senate Appropriations staff on finding viable solutions for funding concerns and realistic means of addressing the Bureau's policy concerns. Derek also versed himself in the Department of State title of our bill, making recommendations to staff during the conference on our bill.

Derek was truly an asset and welcome addition to my committee staff this last year. He came to me highly recommended by those that worked with him at the Department of Justice; he lived up to those recommendations and then some. Derek is now back at COPS where they again will benefit from this excellent work. We will miss him here in the Senate, but certainly wish him, his wife, Kim, and their new addition well in all their future endeavors.●

#### GIRL'S INTERNATIONAL FORUM

● Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I believe it is important for girls and young women to raise awareness about their concerns, and to work to shape the beliefs and policies which affect girls' lives throughout the world. This year, the Girl's International Forum, sponsored by an organization in my state, brought together fifteen outstanding girls from thirteen states to Seneca Falls. For three days, they met and drafted the following Girl's Declaration of Sentiments. I want to share their thoughtful ideas with my colleagues now.

I ask that the declaration be printed in the RECORD.

The declaration follows:

GIRL'S INTERNATIONAL FORUM—GIRLS' DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS, SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK 1998

Fifteen girls, ages 8-18, created a Girls' Declaration of Sentiments in Seneca Falls, New York on July 16-19, 1998. The girls, hailing from thirteen different states, were brought to Seneca Falls by Girls International Forum, a non-profit organization affiliated with New Moon Magazine for Girls.

Modeled after the original Declaration of Sentiments developed in Seneca Falls 150 years ago by suffragists, the Girls' Declaration defines an agenda for the Girls Movement, just as the Declaration of 1848 defined an agenda for the first wave of the Women's Movement. The Girls' Declaration focuses on 8 areas of concern and proposed solutions.

The Girls' Declaration was unveiled at the Closing Ceremony of Celebrate '98, the sesquicentennial celebration of the First Women's Rights Convention, and received a standing ovation. U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Nancy Rubin, accepted the Girls' Declaration on behalf of the U.S. government and pledged to share the document with both the Clinton administration and the United Nations.

Girls International Forum was created in 1994 so girls could help shape the policies which affect girls' lives around the world. GIF's first project took place in 1995 when they sent 13 U.S. girls (ages 10-17) to the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China. As the largest girls delegation at the conference, GIF distributed the Girls Agenda (a pamphlet of girls' issues collected from girls worldwide) and raised awareness about girls' eagerness to participate in setting policy that affects girls' lives.

#### GIRLS' DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS PREAMBLE

When, in the course of human events, girls are denied the rights and respect they are entitled to, it becomes necessary for girls everywhere to take action to improve their everyday lives.

We believe that all people—women, men, girls and boys—are created equal. We all have certain rights as people, and it is up to all of us to make sure that these rights are respected and protected. When our society doesn't recognize these rights, changes must occur. Change should not be made without good reason, but the state of our society compels us to work for change. The rights of girls have not been respected. To gain this respect, we must speak out to declare our independence and explain our reasons for doing so.

#### SPORTS

Facts: Girls have been denied equal access to some sports, positions, and resources. The

little attention and encouragement girls receive is frustrating. Girls have been excluded from leadership roles, decreasing their capacity to participate fully as athletes.

Solutions: Girls need to speak out. Girls can create coalitions, push to be included in all sports, or create their own teams. The adults in girls' lives should encourage them with persistent support. Title IX should be more widely recognized, enforced, and expanded in all communities.

#### MEDIA/SELF-ESTEEM

Facts: Girls feel they must fit into an image the media has created. When they don't, they often lose their self-esteem. This loss causes many girls to be more vulnerable to peer pressure which can lead to substance abuse, eating disorders, teenage sex, pregnancy, and other problems.

Solutions: The media should promote the beauty of all girls regardless of size, shape, or ethnicity. Girls should take the initiative to be healthier, think positively about themselves, and look for the good things in life. Girls can find support from people in similar situations, mentors, and youth organizations. Girls must take action by forming groups, writing letters, and protesting against the media's distorted images of girls.

#### EMPLOYMENT

Facts: Girls and women have the right to physically demanding or mentally challenging jobs if they choose. They have the right to earn 100 percent of what boys and men earn. Girls and women have the right to a combination of family and career. They have the right to be hired based on capabilities, not on appearance. Girls have the right to work comfortably without fearing sexual harassment.

Solution: To accomplish these goals, girls must stand up for themselves. They should help each other understand the problems they face. Girls should stay positive and strong while fighting this peaceful battle for equality.

#### VIOLENCE

Facts: Violence and abuse occur everywhere in this nation, limiting girls' independence to fully explore the world around them. Sexual harassment and other kinds of abuse happen in schools and in some families, lowering the self-esteem of the abused or the threatened.

Solutions: Girls and their communities should make sure that social services and police are accessible and available, and that all people know how to reach them. The federal government should create a national toll-free hotline that includes teenagers who have experienced these issues.

#### EDUCATION

Facts: The educational system focuses on men. Not seeing women in leadership positions in history books and in schools gives girls the impression that women are not able to lead as well as men. In school, many teachers and counselors fail to encourage girls to take non-traditional classes such as high-level math and science classes, weightlifting, auto mechanics, and others. When they do take those classes, girls are often ridiculed for enrolling. Boys are allowed to be outspoken in class, while girls are expected to be quiet and self-controlled, leading girls to believe that what they think or say does not matter.

Solutions: Girls should communicate with teachers, counselors, parents, and others about their educational rights. If this approach fails, girls must write out their concerns and present them to higher authorities such as principals, school boards, superintendents, or state departments of education.

#### RELIGION

Facts: Many religions teach girls during childhood that only men are meant to be

ministers, priests, rabbis, and leaders of congregations. Boys and men are able to participate more fully and are celebrated more often in many religions.

**Solutions:** Girls must challenge their religions and question the limits on their participation. Girls must examine their own beliefs to make sure that what they believe in is what they stand up for. Society should not assume that God has a specific gender.

#### PARENTS

**Facts:** Most parents are overprotective of their daughters because of problems like rape and kidnapping, but parents don't object to their sons staying out late. Parents often limit girls' freedom, subconsciously using bribery as a blindfold. They often give their daughters more clothes and money, disguising the truth that they are limiting their daughters' freedom.

**Solutions:** Parents should consider setting curfews, allowance, and chores by responsibility and age, instead of by gender. Girls should challenge their parents and society to make their surroundings a safe place to live.

#### STEREOTYPING

**Facts:** Society generates stereotypes about girls that categorize, suppress, pressure and make assumptions based on girls' past traditions. Examples of stereotypes that narrow how girls define themselves include the assumptions that girls should dress a certain way, look pretty, and be quiet, feminine, and pure. Girls have the right to be considered physically equal to boys. They have the right to be strong individuals and still be considered feminine.

**Solutions:** Girls must define their behavior and appearance according to their personal beliefs and preferences. Society must support and encourage girls' definitions of themselves.

#### CONCLUSION

In essence, girls look forward to respect, equality, good-paying jobs, and full participation in sports. Our hopes and dreams for the future are for girls and women to succeed in society and to accomplish the goals they set for themselves and for future generations. We hold the hope that girls are fully accepted by society in the near future.

On behalf of Girls International Forum, we would like to give thanks to our first foremothers: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth and Lucretia Mott. If today's society would encourage leadership in young girls and women we will have a strong tomorrow.

Signed by Girls International Forum, Seneca Falls, New York July 19, 1998.

Morgan Kremers, 14, Leah Rodriguez 18, Gaylene Fred, 14, Meredith Turner-Woolley, 13, Martha Fernandez, 16, Paloma Reyes, 16, Mariya Ho, 11, Jamie E. Bernabo, 13, Andrea Baldwin, 9, Katie Baldwin, 11, Reshma Pattni, 14, Alexia Paleologos, 8, Melissa Bagwell, 16, Gradolyn Talley, 13, and Melanie Mousseaux, 16.●

#### TRIBUTE TO BILL GRADISON

● Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to our former colleague, Bill Gradison. Bill served as a highly respected member of the House of Representatives from Ohio from his election in November 1974 until his retirement from the House of Representatives on January 31, 1993. I personally was fortunate to serve with Bill in the House for eight years. As many of my colleagues know, at the end of the year Bill will be stepping down from his presidency at the Health Insurance As-

sociation of America (HIAA), where he has served with great distinction for the past 6 years.

During his years at HIAA, Bill demonstrated the same knowledge, commitment and skills that he did when he served in Congress. Bill Gradison is truly an expert in health care policy. And he has worked diligently over the past few years to improve the nation's health care system and the health of the American people. Equally important, he did so at all times with great thoughtfulness and by truly being a gentleman.

In Bill's 18 years representing Ohio in the House of Representatives, he had a strong influence on many areas, including health care, the budget, taxes, social security, trade, and governmental self discipline.

Of all the issues which he studied and tackled, though, he found health care to be particularly absorbing and challenging. In Congress and out, Bill has worked tirelessly to ensure that all Americans have access to health care that is both high quality and reasonable in cost.

In Congress, Bill worked enthusiastically to promote hospice care, an innovative, compassionate approach to caring for the terminally ill and their families. In 1982, legislation which he sponsored with then Representative Leon Panetta to allow hospices to provide care under the Medicare program, was enacted. Over the years, Bill sponsored numerous other hospice-related measures that received strong bipartisan support and were subsequently enacted. Today, this humanitarian yet cost effective end of life care is widely accepted.

One of Bill's most significant non-health Congressional achievements was indexing income tax brackets and the standard deduction for inflation. Bill also was a major participant in developing the 1983 social security measures that restored the system, then teetering on bankruptcy, to solvency.

Mr. Speaker/Mr. President, I invite all my colleagues to join me in congratulating Bill on his years of dedicated service to Congress and to the HIAA, and wishing him the best of luck in all of his future endeavors. I know we will continue to be enriched by Bill's contributions to the health care debate and to public policy generally for a long time to come.●

#### NOMINATION OF RICHARD PAEZ TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS IN THE NINTH CIRCUIT

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I am deeply disappointed that the Senate appears likely to adjourn for the year without acting on the nomination of Richard Paez to the United States Court of Appeals in the Ninth Circuit. The nomination has been pending—incredibly—for almost three years.

I am very proud to say I have supported Judge Paez for over five years. I

first had the pleasure of recommending Judge Paez to the President in August of 1993 for the U.S. District Court in the Central District of California, where he currently presides. I introduced him at his hearing for the District Court seat in 1994, and was so proud that the Senate confirmed him that same year.

Judge Paez' confirmation that day was a historic moment. Judge Paez became the first Mexican American to serve as a federal trial judge in Los Angeles. He has been serving with distinction since, and continues to be widely respected.

Concerned that Judge Paez' nomination to the appellate court was in danger of not being voted on in this Congress, I wrote a letter to the Majority Leader on September 3, 1998, strongly urging that he bring up this nomination before the full Senate. If the Senate had voted, I am confident that it would have found Judge Paez to be exceptionally well qualified to serve on the U.S. Court of Appeals and would have confirmed him once again.

Judge Paez' record, both on the bench as well as before the Senate Judiciary Committee, once for his district court nomination, and twice for his appellate court nomination, supports the elevation of Judge Paez to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

For 12 years, Judge Paez served on the Los Angeles Municipal Court, which is one of the largest metropolitan courts in the country. A recognized leader, his colleagues elected him to serve as both Supervising Judge and Presiding Judge.

Judge Paez was elected Chair of the L.A. County Municipal Court Judges Association, and in 1991, he was appointed by California Supreme Court Chief Justice Malcolm Lucas to be the first of two terms on the prestigious California Judicial Council, which provides policy direction to the courts, to the governor, and to the legislature, concerning court practices procedures, and its administration.

Judge Paez is supported by Sheriff Sherman Block of Los Angeles County, and Sheldon Sloan who is a former federal judge and is the former president of the Los Angeles County Bar Association.

Representative JAMES ROGAN of California has also written in support of Judge Paez. Representative Rogan was a his colleague when they both served on the Municipal Court in Los Angeles County. Representative ROGAN states "[h]is character and integrity have never been questioned. He is an accomplished attorney and a respected jurist."

Gil Garcetti, the District Attorney for the County of Los Angeles, supports Judge Paez, and states his "broad federal and local criminal justice experience is very meaningful and should favor a positive vote for confirmation."

James Hahn, the Los Angeles City Attorney, wrote in support of Judge Paez that "his ethical standards are of